

# Chihuahua German Colony, Fleeing From Villa, Reaches El Paso

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Lease Wire  
DAY AND NIGHT REPORTS.  
WEATHER FORECAST:  
Cloudy tonight and Tuesday;  
colder Tuesday.

EL PASO, TEXAS,  
Monday Evening,  
December 15, 1913—12 Pages  
TWO SECTIONS TODAY.

## BRYAN TAKES STEPS TO CALL VILLA'S HAND; TO PROTECT PROPERTY AND TERRAZAS, Jr.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Senator Morris Sheppard and representative W. R. Smith this morning received long telegrams from attorney John L. Dyer and other El Paso citizens asking that the state department instruct consul Letcher at Chihuahua to protect Luis Terrazas, Jr., women of the Terrazas family, and property of the Spanish refugees. Senator Sheppard immediately got into communication with the state department and representative Smith went to the department and urged secretary Bryan to take the action desired.

Secretary Bryan received similar telegrams from El Paso citizens. While nothing official was given out concerning the appeals at the state department, it was learned that secretary Bryan is taking energetic measures to see that consul Letcher prevents harm to the Terrazas family.

Director Bicknell, of the Red Cross, said that any amount of money necessary to aid the Spanish refugees at El Paso would be sent by telegraph to the El Paso Red Cross agent on the agent's order. The first money has already been sent.

## CARRANZA DIRECTS VILLA TO RESPECT FOREIGNERS; LOSSES MAY BE MADE GOOD

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Gen. Carranza, leader of the "constitutionalists," has dispatched Felix Sommerfeld to Gen. Villa at Chihuahua, with orders directing respectful treatment of foreigners, and if necessary will visit Villa himself.

Losses May Be Made Good. This message was reported to the war department today by Gen. Bliss, commanding the border patrol, who said he had reason to believe that any loss to foreigners in their property caused by Villa's troops would be made good.

Officials here turned their attention

to reports of threats on foreigners in Chihuahua city by Villa and expected to learn from American consul Letcher details of what had taken place since Chihuahua was evacuated by the federalists.

Message Is Sent from Juarez. Inasmuch as there has been difficulty in communicating by telegraph with Chihuahua city, American consul Letcher at Juarez has sent a messenger by automobile to get details of events there from consul Letcher. Until a return message is received, no formal comment is expected here.

Carranza To Take Message. George C. Carothers, former consul

agent at Torreon, notified secretary Bryan that he would leave El Paso at once for Chihuahua, where he goes as the special envoy of the state department to protest against harsh treatment of Spaniards there by Gen. Villa. Because of Carothers' long acquaintance with Villa it was felt he would have considerable influence with the rebel leader.

Latest dispatches from consul Letcher at Chihuahua have been forwarded from El Paso, to which point they were sent by courier. Secretary Bryan's telegraphic protest to Villa last week did not get through because wires were down.

## GERMANS FLEE TO BORDER

Follow Rush of Spaniards to United States, in Fear of Pancho Villa.

LUIS TERRAZAS IS STILL A PRISONER

GERMAN, French, Italian and American refugees arrived from Chihuahua city Sunday morning on the second refugee train to leave the state capital since Villa occupied the city with his rebel troops. The train arrived shortly after midnight Sunday morning and the refugees all came to the American side as soon as they had cleared the port.

The German, French, Italian and American refugees say that while no order was given for them to leave and no effort made to drive them from the city or confiscate their goods, they did not consider conditions sufficiently safe in Chihuahua to remain with their families. Villa's reported threat that he would attend to the Germans after he disposed of the Spanish colony, is said to have had the effect of sending the German colony to the border. Otto Kuck, the German consul, remained in Chihuahua to look after the interests of his people and will not come out until all of the Germans have left.

The Germans, when they left their stores in Chihuahua placed the consular seals on the doors, but they say that this is not expected to stop the rebels if they complete the loot of the Spanish stores and desire more merchandise. Mexican women who caught the second refugee train were ordered off by Villa, who went through this train as he did the Spanish train and told them that all Mexican women and girls must remain in the city.

Terrazas Forced to Pay.

Luis Terrazas, Jr., was forced to sign checks on the Banco Minero, which the Terrazas interests own, for \$250,000, Mexican currency, as a part of his ransom money, according to Americans who arrived on the refugee train Sunday from Chihuahua. They say that young Terrazas was ordered by Villa to sign the checks for amounts ranging from 20 cents to \$5. These checks on the Banco Minero were being placed in circulation throughout the city as money. When the Americans left on the last train they say Terrazas was in the Chihuahua hospital under guard and that he was not to be executed.

Villa is making his home in the palatial residence of Touche, "the Turk," who is a refugee in El Paso. Villa is said to have offered a price for Touche if captured alive. His residence has been converted to Villa's personal use and he has his horses stabled in the patio. A number of other private residences have also been taken possession of by the rebels and a number of balls and dances are said to have been held by the rebels in the private homes of the wealthy residents of the city.

No Violence at Consulate.

No violence was done either the British vice consul, Capt. Calvert G. Sobell or to the British consulate when Terrazas was arrested. A threat was made that if Terrazas was not delivered to the rebel escort the door would be broken in and Terrazas taken by force. The Americans say that Villa gave Capt. Sobell a guarantee that Terrazas would not be shot.

One of the American refugees brought

a number of pictures taken on the Orient railroad east of Chihuahua, where the federalists burned their trains after quitting Chihuahua. Lieut. Col. Macilla was the only federal commander who did not destroy his train and the pictures show this train on the track. Another picture shows a car of Mauser ammunition which had been burned and the cartridges exploded. Another picture shows a carload of Schneider-Cannet artillery ammunition which had been destroyed by the fire. The solid parts of the shells were lying around the ground like apples after a windfall. Eight trains of 115 cars were destroyed. An El Paso & Southwestern steel gondola car, which was being used as an armored car, was the only one that was not burned. Great piles of hay are shown half destroyed by the fire, and grand pianos, sewing machines, baby carriages, arms, household goods, coaches and assorted personal belongings were scattered along the track, the Americans who saw it say.

Sale of Confiscated Goods. The Americans also tell of the big sale of goods from El Nuevo Mundo store, which was seized from the Spanish owners. The Americans say that the streets in front of the store were so crowded that a coach could not drive through. Sugar which sells for 35 cents a kilo was offered at 20 cents and less, shoes were sold at half price, clothing was sold for whatever ready money it would bring and all prices were cut to 30 percent or half price, the Americans say.

Consideration for Letcher. The American refugees say that American consul Marion Letcher had been given every consideration by Villa during the time that he had been in charge. When an American's house or other property were taken, a complaint by consul Letcher always caused Villa to send an orderly out to recover the property and return it to the American owner with an apology. Mr. Letcher was treated with every consideration, they say, and has done everything possible for the American and foreign colony in Chihuahua.

The Americans say that two white driving horses belonging to Otto Kuck, the German consul, were taken from the consulate stables and that an automobile belonging to the consul was being wheeled from the garage when Mrs. Kuck informed the rebels that it belonged to the German empire. It was then left in the garage, the refugees say.

Many Executions.

Reports of other executions in Chihuahua were brought by the refugees, who say that it is impossible to tell how many have been shot by order of Villa since he took the town. The former federal officials would disappear from their homes and nothing more would be seen or heard of them until their family made inquiry at a consulate for them. Santos Estrada is reported among those who are missing.

Bryan Is Urged to Act.

Secretary of state Bryan was wired by the chamber of commerce Saturday night in regard to securing the protection of the American consul in Chihuahua for the property of the expelled Spanish citizens of Chihuahua. Telegrams were also sent by the chamber of commerce to senators C. A. Culberson, Morris Sheppard, representatives W. R. Smith, Robert L. Henry, and John C. Currier, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs.

The telegrams were framed by a committee consisting of S. F. Freudenthal, Robert Silberberg, H. P. Finley, and Richard Burges.

This action was taken at a meeting of the board of directors Saturday night following a mass meeting of the Spanish colony refugees. The leaders of the refugees were asked to meet with the board in order to plan some way of giving whatever assistance the board of directors present were V. R. Stiles, Claiborne Adams, S. J. Reeves, George Evans, and C. H. Finley. In consultation with them were Mayes C. E. Kelly, W. B. Bickshire, supervisor of immigration, Richard Burges, and Dr. H. E. Stevenson.

The Spanish colony representatives were Eduardo de Angoitia, Benito Mar-

## REBELS LOSE AT TAMPICO

Heavy Fire From Federal Gunboats Forces Insurgents to Withdraw.

GEN. CARRANZA MAY LEAD NEW ATTACK

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Reinforced by gunboats with troops and ammunition, the federal garrison at Tampico repulsed the rebel attack after four days of fighting.

Medical officers from the United States gunboat Tacoma and the scout cruiser Chester are ashore helping to care for more than 200 wounded in the military hospital.

Rear admiral Fletcher, in reporting the withdrawal of the rebel troops, said Edward Finlay, shot in the ankle, was the only foreigner injured. He is being cared for in a hospital at Tampico.

Whether the rebels have only temporarily withdrawn or have given up the idea of attacking Tampico, which is protected by the gunboats, is not disclosed in the dispatches.

The federal ships, Bravo, Veracruz, Zaragosa and Tampico, could shell the rebel positions from the river and keep them from making much of an impression on the federal defenses of the city.

Refugees aboard the American warships number 185 men, 155 women and 146 children. It is probable that most of them will be taken to Galveston, although many of them are believed, will return to Tampico.

Liner Reaches Tampico.

A statement today stated that admiral Fletcher reported the arrival of the Ward liner Morro Castle on Sunday. A north wind, causing a heavy sea, prevented the transfer of refugees to the steamers. His dispatches of Saturday reported the rebels had cut off the water supply of the city.

Rebels Attack Gunboat.

The Mexican gunboat Bravo was at the head of the river below the city, firing westward over Tampico. The rebel general, Candido Aguilar, crossed below the Bravo with 2000 men and heavy guns. He controlled the mouth of the river and attacked the Bravo from behind, sweeping the town and straying about killed and wounded civilians. Bodies could be seen hanging from telegraph poles.

Refugees Board Ship.

The situation became so dangerous to noncombatants that rear admiral Fletcher decided to send the refugees to the battleships lying off La

(Continued on Page 11, Fifth Column.)

## CANNON HAD TO BE HEARD CLOSE TO CHIHUAHUA; IS SHORTAGE OF FOOD

OJINAGA, Mex., Dec. 15.—Only Americans with special passes were permitted to cross into Mexico today because of the closing in of the rebel forces and the prospect of an attack on Gen. Salvador Mercado's 4000 federal troops garrisoned here. Whether the advance of the rebels will result in an immediate battle or a prolonged siege is impossible to tell.

Ojinaga, in the opinion of military men, is virtually impregnable. The importance of the ultimate result here lies in the fact that should the federalists win they then would be in a position to attempt to recapture Juarez, opposite El Paso. If the rebels win, Gen. Mercado's forces either would have to surrender or cross into the United States.

Refugees crossing the line here Sunday from Ojinaga say that the sound of cannoning was heard early Sunday morning by federals in Ojinaga, but if this is true, no one here in Presidio heard the firing.

So far as known, there is no immediate danger of a rebel attack on Ojinaga, where more than 4000 federals are fortified.

No definite news as to location of rebel forces advancing to attack Ojinaga has been received here but rebel reports say the advance guard under Gen. Maclovio Herrera, is at Los Angeles 48 miles from Ojinaga. This force is expected to reach La Mula pass by Monday night.

U. S. Mobilizes Strong Force. Maj. Brown, adjutant general of the southern department, arrived here last night.

Maj. M. M. McNamara, 15th cavalry, has arrived to take command of the border patrol in this section. Two troops of cavalry stationed here now will be reinforced Tuesday by C-3 third squadron of the 15th, now en route from Marfa.

Four thousand federals, the last big

the south rise a series of low hills, all of which can be commanded by artillery, located on the plateau itself. A broken country virtually impassable for cavalry, lies west.

Water is secured from a ditch a mile long running from the river to the town.

There are three points from which an attack could be delivered. Two of these are so difficult to maneuver cavalry across that they are virtually useless, as the rebels rely mainly on cavalry for offense.

Their opening for an attack and the most feasible one is along the river bank to the southeast. A comparatively level and wooded country lies between Ojinaga and points where the federal artillery is supposed to be masked.

Refugees Crossing Over.

One hundred and eleven refugees, most of whom are of the better class, crossed the border Sunday from Ojinaga, where they arrived Saturday with Gen. Mercado's column of infantry.

This was the greatest number of persons from Chihuahua to seek shelter on this side in one single day since the beginning of the exodus across the river. The feature of the day was the crossing of the Chihuahua federal postmaster, who brought four postal delivery wagons with him.

These wagons came all the way from Chihuahua. They will be sent through the United States to Laredo, to enlarge the number of federal postal employees there. The family of A. Becerra, director of the Banco Nacional at Chihuahua, was among them. They left in an auto for Marfa and El Paso.

## FEDERALS MAY HAVE VILLA IN HAND; ARE MARCHING UPON THE REBEL CAPITAL

FEDERAL forces will make a desperate effort to stop Villa's advance to the south, and are now reported to be marching north from Torreon toward Chihuahua to cooperate with another federal column in besieging Villa's present capital.

Refugees from Torreon, who arrived in Chihuahua Wednesday, told the Americans that the federal column was then preparing to leave Torreon for the northern campaign, and that the command which retook Torreon would be reinforced by another column which was expected to march from Monterey or Saltillo.

The refugees from Torreon say the federal column which retook Torreon, first occupied Parras, Coahuila, and took charge of all the rubber, milk, factories and cotton factories belonging to the Madero family, using these

Satires Peeve Wilson; He Orders Reprimands For Army and Navy Men

"Cruiser Piffle" Is Far From Being a Hit With the President.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—President Wilson today ordered an investigation by the war and navy departments of the satires on the administration's Philippine policy, which featured the annual banquet last Thursday of the Order of Carabao, an organization of army and navy officers who served in the islands.

President Wilson suggested to secretaries Garrison and Daniels reprimands for those responsible.

Want Officers To Explain.

Secretaries Daniels and Garrison called for a statement of explanation from rear admiral Howard and quartermaster general Alekhine, the highest ranking officers at the dinner.

Secretary Daniels at the same time suggested to admiral Howard that he decline the presidency of the order, to which he had been elected, and informed him that the song "Damn, Damn, Damn, the Insurgents," which was sung at the dinner, was never sung again under the present administration with officers of the navy present.

Travesty on "Peace Policy."

The president expressed his indignation to members of his cabinet after he had read published accounts of the banquet. He said the satires were over the treaty over the administration's peace policy and criticisms aimed at secretary Bryan when three six-foot models of battleships, borne by concealed boys, were carried into the banquet room. In the muzzle of the guns were attack submarines, and a milk white dove was perched on each fighting top. They were named "U. S. S. Fellowship," "U. S. S. Friendship," and "U. S. S. Piffle."

Another satire was a moving picture film of three years' pursuit of a Filipino colonel, who came and went, had escaped capture, and hardly had been apprehended when he was made governor of a province.

SENATE BLOCKS PLAN TO ALTER THE MONEY BILL

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—By a vote of 40 to 35 the senate today defeated the first attempt to alter the administration currency bill as framed by the Democratic caucus. The vote sent to the table the first amendment proposed by senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, which would have fixed the number of regional banks in the new system at four and would have made the regional banks publicly owned institutions.

Arizona Widows Must Live in State To Be Exempt From Taxation

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 15.—Under Arizona's new revenue laws a widow is a woman whose lawful husband is dead. If she lives in Arizona she is entitled to tax exemption on \$1000 worth of property, provided she does not own more than \$2000 worth. If she lives outside the state or is a divorcee she is not entitled to any exemption at all. Such is the decision of the tax commission, rendered at the request of the state auditor.

A number of widows living outside the state have been writing to learn if they are not entitled to exemption from taxation on the property they own in Arizona.

NO MORE CHOCOLATE FOR U. S. SOLDIERS

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—Chocolate, long the principal ration of the army, is hereafter banned in an order issued by secretary of war Garrison. Dr. C. P. Longworthy, of the agricultural department, has reported that the nutritive value of the ration is good. "It is ineffective as to digestibility and therefore deleterious to the health of the consumer."

Dr. Longworthy is now conducting tests to develop a new emergency ration.

## S. P. MAIN LINE PLANNED TO RUN THROUGH PHOENIX

From San Carlos to Christmas, through the box canyon, is about 28 miles. At Winkelman, nine miles south of Christmas, connection could be made into Phoenix. If these proposed extensions are constructed, it means the extension of the Buckeye line, west of Phoenix to Yuma and that the S. P. main line will run through Phoenix, leaving the present main line at Lordsburg and connecting with it again at Yuma. This would eliminate the present bad grades.

The line from Lordsburg circles north of the Graham mountains and down to Solomonville, on the old valley road of the Southern Pacific system. From there it is an easy grade over the present track to San Carlos.

This would leave Tucson and all stations between Lordsburg and Yuma off the main line.

The proposed "cutoff" would have been built many years ago if the railroad had been able to get a right of way through Box canyon. It is understood that the prospects for such a right of way are now very good and that it may not be as far off as some people think when S. P. main line trains will be running through the Gila valley and Phoenix.

## AUTHORIZES 110,000 SMALL HOLDINGS UNDER ELEPHANT BUTTE FAVORED ACRES UNDER PROJECT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Secretary of the interior Lane has authorized the Elephant Butte Water Users' association to receive subscriptions to an amount not exceeding 110,000 acres of irrigable land.

If a larger acreage offers, preference shall be given to that owned in small holdings. The association is required to make receipt of additional subscriptions, conditional upon excess holdings, entering into the usual contract to subdivide into holdings not exceeding 80 acres.

Additional subscriptions will be conditional upon all assessments heretofore levied by the association, being paid by the lands subscribed.

When the Rio Grande project was taken up, it was estimated the water supply would be sufficient for 180,000 acres, 25,000 in Mexico, 45,000 in Texas and 110,000 in New Mexico. Allotment of 110,000 acres was subscribed in New Mexico to the Elephant Butte association, but surveys have shown that a large amount of this land is nonirrigable, and this authorization to allow the association to receive additional subscriptions is to make up the original allotment of 110,000 irrigable acres.